

Effects:

* Males tend to become passive aggressive if bullying is evident in their lives. (Frisen, 2010).
* Males are 4 times more likely to commit suicide due to bullying, if they are more androgynous, gay, or highly sensitive (James, 2010).
* Because they develop a higher sense of powerlessness, psychiatric treatment for depression and/or anxiety takes place. (Lopez-Duran, 2009).
* Simply having a different sexual orientation potentially heightens the experience of isolation and self-hatred that many adolescents who have gender identity issues report (Skinta, 2007).

Tips:

* Walk away from the bully. Behaving calmly and speaking in control will project an air of strength.
* Be assertive with a bully; saying, “You do not scare me.” It may be helpful to practice this as role-playing at home before a situation arises.
* Speak to a teacher, parent or other responsible adult if a bullying situation occurs. Children may fear that the bully will retaliate if he or she tattles. Adults should promise closer supervision of the situation.

**Bullying Effects &Tips for Teens**

**Olweus Bullying Program**

Program designed for schools to implement techniques for students, teachers, and other staff members.

<http://www.olweus.org/public/index.page>

**Kid Power**

This website gives tools to students and parents who are affected by bullies. They have 8 skills to teach students how to deal with bullies and tools for parents to help their children cope with bullies.

<http://www.kidpower.org/>

**GLSEN**

This gay, lesbian, and straight organization works with educators, policy makers, community leaders and students on the urgent need to address anti-LGBT behavior and bias in schools. GLSEN strives to protect students from bullying and harassment.

<http://www.glsen.org>

**Stop Cyberbullying**

This website will take you through a quick survey on bullying. Then there are separate links for different age groups who deal with cyberbullying as well as links for educators, law enforcement, and parents.

http://stopcyberbullying.org/

**References:**

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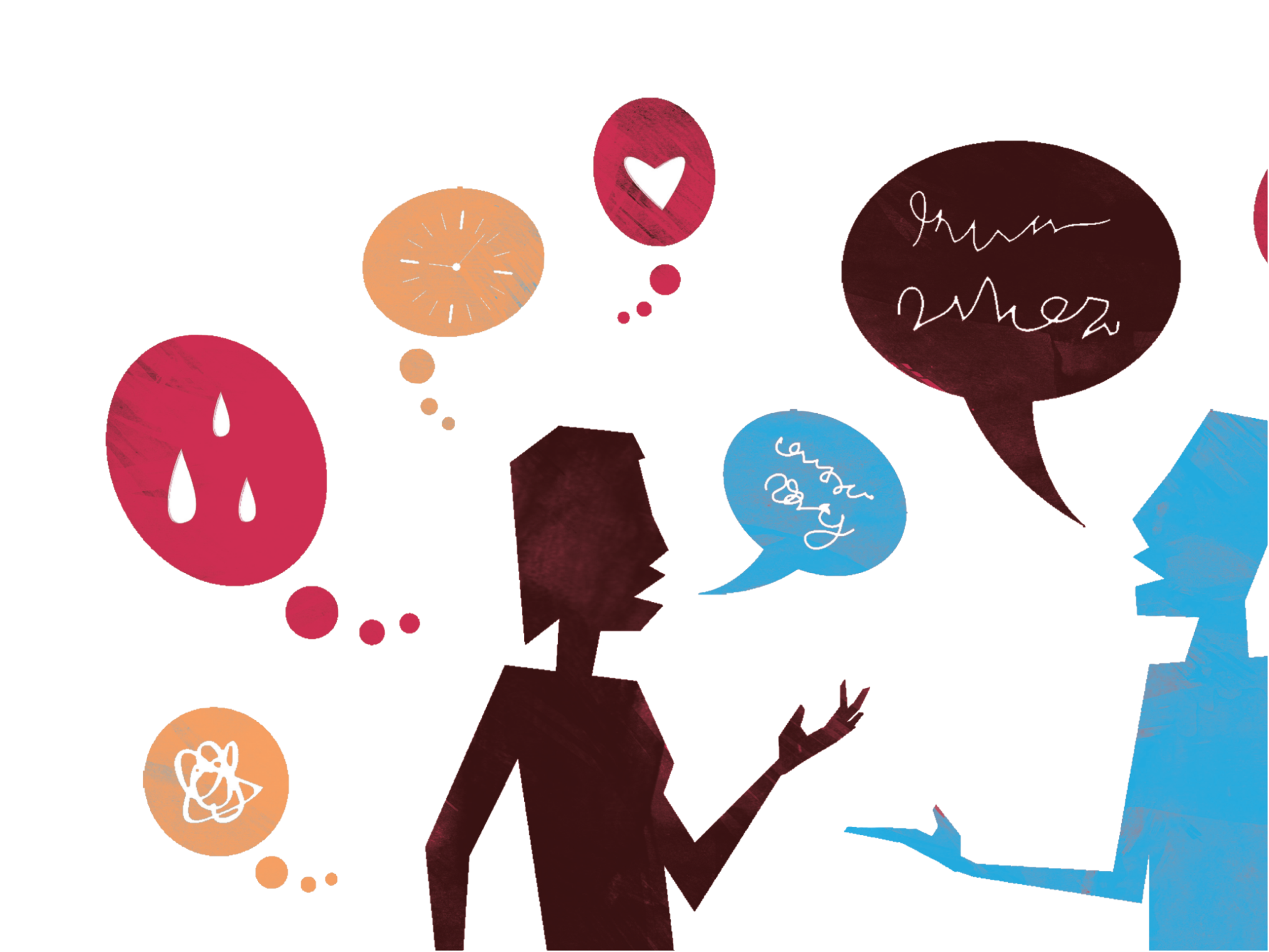
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Skinta, M. (2007). The Effects of Bullying AND INTERNALIZED HOMOPHOBIA ON PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOM SEVERITY IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE OF GAY MEN. *Digital Resource Commons*. Retrieved March 25, 2011, from drc.ohiolink.edu/handle/2374.OX/

**Resources: What can Teachers, Parents, and Students do about this Problem?**



**Gender Norms and Bullying**



* Just as it is an effect, anxiety and depression may be a cause for male victims (Lopez-Duran, 2009).
* Lack of coping mechanisms contribute to becoming a victim of bullying (Skinta, 2007)
* Victims are usually more insecure than children or adolescents of similar ages. They also tend to react more passively and anxiously to certain situations (Skinta, 2007).

**What are the causes of bullying among non-masculine males?**

Several researchers have found that boys are more often involved in bullying than girls, both as bullies and victims (Frisen, 2011).

It is more acceptable for girls to have less feminine qualities than for boys to have less masculine qualities (Skinta, 2007).

**What if we were viewed as human beings instead of a gender?**

The pictured children do not appear to be screaming or dirty. The wife is wearing 3-inch heels, a dress, and her hair and make-up are undoubtedly perfect. The message is that if you do not “color outside the lines”, you are “normal”.

**Is what we are teaching our children extremely different from 1955?**

The husband looks like a cross between Cary Grant and Jimmy Stewart; wearing a very traditional suit, a trench coat, and accessorizes with a hat, briefcase, and newspaper.  The inference is that he has just come home from a hard day at work and he is ready to sit down with his newspaper.

**The Traditional Male Gender Role**

**What have gender norms accomplished?**



**We are still a Blue and Pink Society!**